

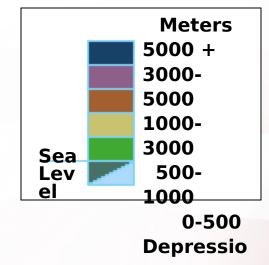
- One of poorest countries in Western Hemisphere
- Developing economy
- Landmines possible in remote areas of north
- Natural disasters
 - Earthquakes
 - Hurricanes
 - Volcanic eruptions



Topography

Climate

Tropical in lowlands, cooler in highlands



Extensive Atlantic coastal plains rising to central interior mountains; narrow Pacific coastal plain interrupted by volcanoes lowest point: Pacific

Industry

- Primarily agriculture
- Mining and fishing rapidly expanding
- Other includes an oil refinery, a pesticide plant, a chlor-alkali plant, and a textile plant

Water

- Surface water contaminated with raw sewage, industrial waste, and agricultural runoff
- Mercury and cyanide contamination due to gold mining

Food

 Contaminated seafood caused by algal toxins, sometimes seen as red tides

Air

- Localized pollution near urban and industrial centers
- Spring burning in agricultural areas

Soil

 Localized contamination near industry and waste disposal sites

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage or runoff
- Greatest long-term environmental health risks
 - Chronic ingestion of mercury in contaminated of water

Nicaragua: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Intermediate risk country
 - Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and water-borne: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A
 - Vector-borne: dengue fever, malaria

Nicaragua: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and water-borne: brucellosis, cholera, hepatitis E, protozoal diarrhea, typhoid/ paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne: Chagas disease, leishmaniasis
 - Sexually transmitted: gonorrhea/chlamydia, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS
 - Water contact: leptospirosis
 - Respiratory: tuberculosis
 - Animal contact: rabies
 - Person-to-person: viral hemorrhagic conjunctivitis